

OROVILLE FACILITIES RELICENSING FERC PROJECT NO. 2100

Draft Historic Properties Management Report

**Presentation to the Cultural Resources Work Group
July 20, 2004**

For discussion purposes only – subject to change

Major Elements of the Historic Properties Management Plan (Cont'd)

- Procedures for Inadvertent Discoveries
- Procedures for Emergency Situations (e.g., wild fire)
- Roles, Responsibilities, and Reporting Requirements
- Implementation Schedule
- Procedures for HPMP Review and Update

Major Elements of the Historic Properties Management Plan

- Addressing On-going Project-Related Impacts
- Protocols for Proposed Future Actions
- Program for Future Archaeological Inventory
- Program for Future Site Evaluation
- Public Interpretation Program

Addressing Ongoing Project-Related Impacts

- **Types of Project-Related Impacts**
 - Reservoir fluctuation (wind-driven erosion, erosion from boat wakes, siltation, etc.)
 - Recreation and public use (e.g., developed facilities, OHV use, vandalism, unintentional disturbance)
 - Operations and maintenance (floating debris management, wildlife habitat enhancement, trails maintenance, etc.)
 - Inundation (erosion, siltation, other??)

Addressing Ongoing Project-Related Impacts (Cont'd)

- **Determining Site Characteristics and the Nature of Impacts**
 - Site characteristics (e.g., mining ditch, complex prehistoric site, simple prehistoric site)
 - Revisiting and re-recording sites
 - Long-term monitoring (5-10 year intervals)
 - Site evaluation (i.e., specific assessment of site values relative to NRHP and CRHR criteria)
 - Site-specific impact assessment (i.e., nature of impacts on significant site values)

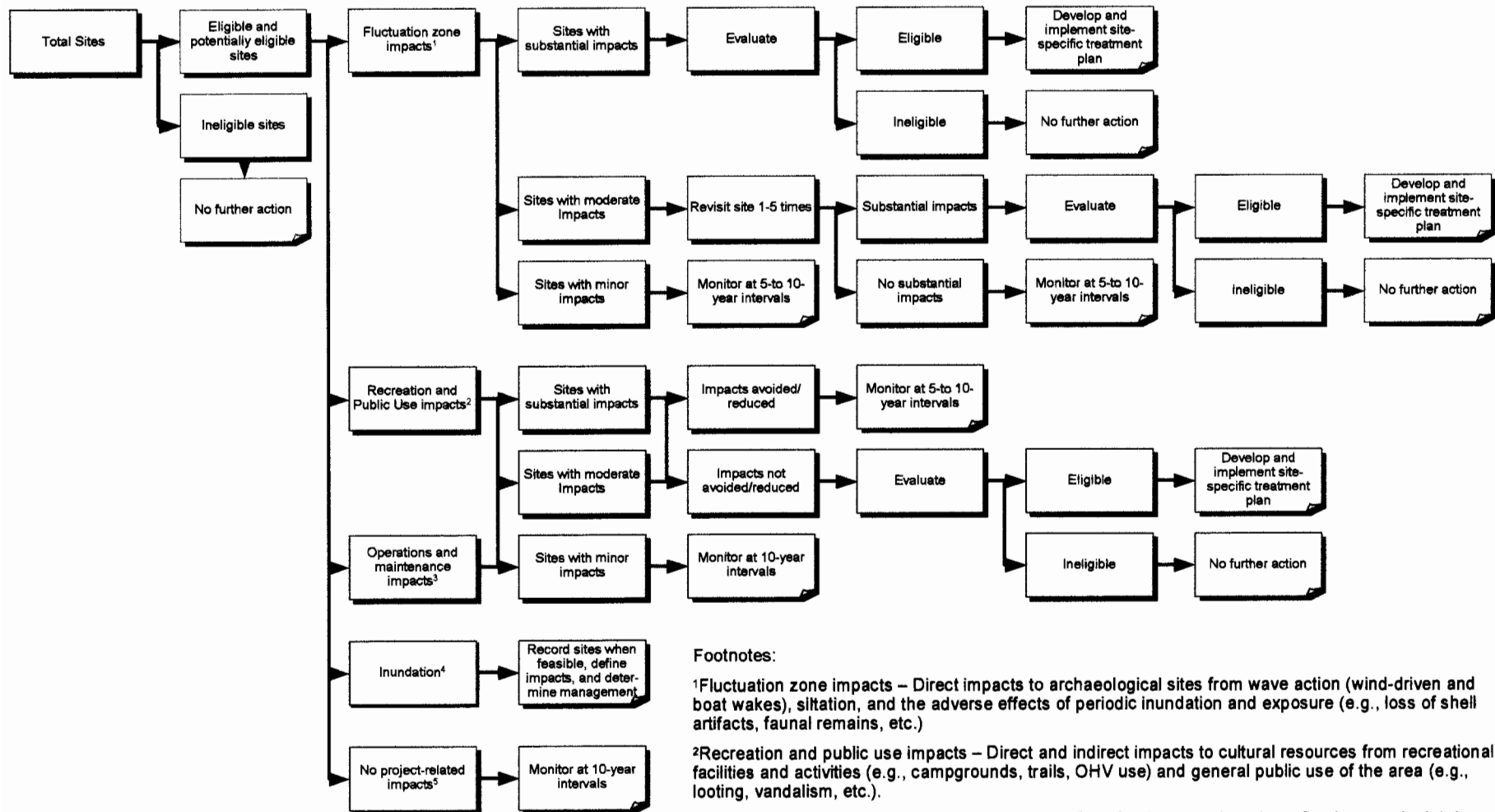
Addressing Ongoing Project-Related Impacts (Cont'd)

- **Potential Site-Specific Treatment Measures to Address “Discretionary” Impacts (e.g., maintenance activities, recreation uses)**
 - Move project operation or modify maintenance procedures to avoid substantial impacts
 - Exclude OHV use or other recreational activity from sensitive cultural areas
 - Install interpretive signing to reduce vandalism
 - Install protective devices (e.g., site capping, exclusionary fencing, protective signing)
 - Implement data recovery when avoidance of substantial impacts is not feasible
 - Monitor sites to better assess long-term change in site condition

Addressing Ongoing Project-Related Impacts (Cont'd)

- Potential Site-Specific Treatment Measures to Address “Non-Discretionary” Impacts (e.g., reservoir fluctuation, inundation)
 - Install protective devices (e.g., site capping) when feasible
 - Implement data recovery when avoidance of substantial impacts is not feasible
 - Monitor sites to better assess long-term change in site condition
 - Practice “benign neglect” (e.g., when impacts are minor or other options are not desirable)

Draft Site Management Decision Diagram



Footnotes:

¹Fluctuation zone impacts – Direct impacts to archaeological sites from wave action (wind-driven and boat wakes), siltation, and the adverse effects of periodic inundation and exposure (e.g., loss of shell artifacts, faunal remains, etc.)

²Recreation and public use impacts – Direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources from recreational facilities and activities (e.g., campgrounds, trails, OHV use) and general public use of the area (e.g., looting, vandalism, etc.).

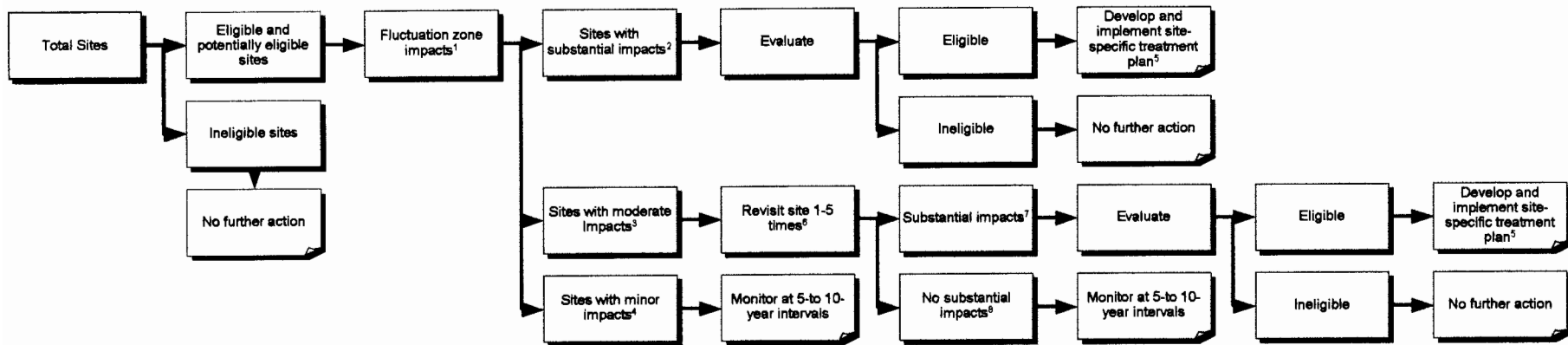
³Operations and maintenance impacts – Impacts from facility operations (e.g., floating woody debris collection) and maintenance activities (e.g., road and trail maintenance, building maintenance, etc.)

⁴Inundated sites – Resources that are below about 700 feet in elevation, and are almost always inundated.

⁵No project-related impacts – Resources where no project-related impacts have been documented.

Draft Site Management Decision Diagram

– Fluctuation Zone Impacts



Footnotes:

¹Fluctuation zone impacts – Direct impacts to archaeological sites from wave action (wind-driven and boat wakes), siltation, and the adverse effects of periodic inundation and exposure (e.g., loss of shell artifacts, faunal remains, etc.).

²Sites with substantial impacts – Includes prehistoric sites with evidence of cultural deposition that are actively eroding, historic-era features that are being damaged by public use, and other situations where it is apparent that potentially significant cultural resource values are being adversely affected by on-going project-related impacts.

³Sites with moderate impacts – Situations where the magnitude of on-going impacts on significant site values cannot be assigned to “substantial” or “minor” impact categories.

⁴Sites with minor impacts – Impacts are not affecting significant site values. For example, litter from public users being deposited in historic ditch, or infrequent inundation of a bedrock milling feature.

⁵Develop and implement site-specific treatment plan – Site-specific treatment measures could include protection (e.g, fencing, restriction of public access, capping, data recovery, no further action, etc.).

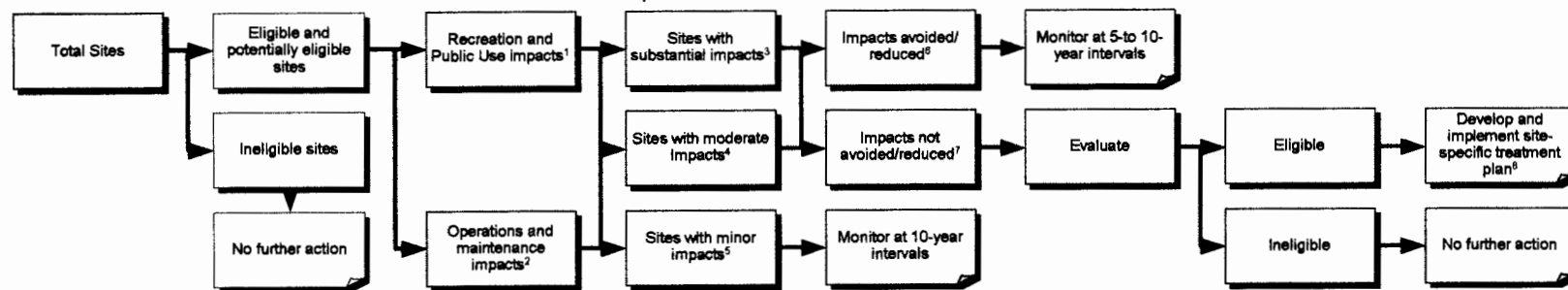
⁶Revisit site 1-5 times – Site re-visits would be planned to gather more information on the nature of the site values and to refine the understanding on on-going impacts. The objective of these re-visits is to make a determination as to whether fluctuation zone impacts are substantial, or not.

⁷Substantial impacts – On-going impacts such as erosion, damage from OHV use, vandalism, etc., that are adversely affecting significant site values.

⁸No substantial impacts – On-going impacts are not substantially affecting significant site values.

Draft Site Management Decision Diagram

– Recreation, Public Use, Operations, and Maintenance Impacts



Footnotes:

¹Recreation and public use impacts – Direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources from recreational facilities and activities (e.g., campgrounds, trails, OHV use) and general public use of the area (e.g., looting, vandalism, etc.).

²Operations and maintenance impacts – Impacts from facility operations (e.g., floating woody debris collection) and maintenance activities (e.g., road and trail maintenance, building maintenance, etc.).

³Sites with substantial impacts – Includes prehistoric sites with evidence of cultural deposition that are actively eroding, historic-era features that are being damaged by public use, and other situations where it is apparent that potentially significant cultural resource values are being adversely affected by on-going project-related impacts.

⁴Sites with moderate impacts – Situations where the magnitude of on-going impacts on significant site values cannot be assigned to "substantial" or "minor" impact categories.

⁵Sites with minor impacts – Impacts are not affecting significant site values. For example, litter from public users being deposited in historic ditch, or infrequent inundation of a bedrock milling feature.

⁶Impacts avoided/reduced – Management actions (e.g., closure of public access, installation of protective fencing, changes in maintenance procedures) are taken to avoid the impact, or reduce the severity of the impact to a less-than-significant level.

⁷Impacts not avoided/reduced – Management actions to avoid or reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level cannot or will not be taken.

⁸Develop and implement site-specific treatment plan – Site-specific treatment measures could include protection (e.g., fencing, restriction of public access, capping, data recovery, no further action, etc.).

Protocols For Proposed Future Actions

- Types of Future Actions
 - New campground
 - New recreational trail
 - Fuel-load reduction project (e.g., controlled burn, mechanical thinning)
 - Wildlife enhancement program (e.g., native plant revegetation, gravel placement in stream beds)
 - Building maintenance (e.g., new roof, painting, window replacement, etc.)
 - Road maintenance (e.g., asphalt overlay, shoulder improvement)

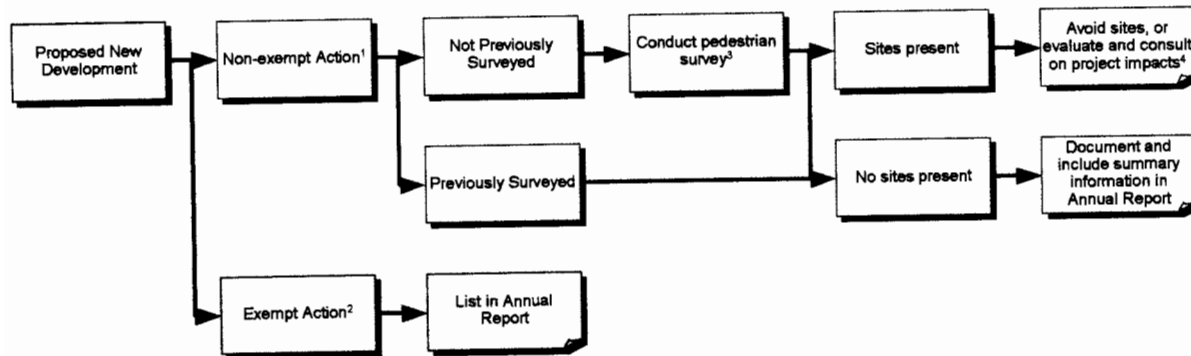
Protocols For Proposed Future Actions

- **Types of Future Actions (Cont'd)**
 - Road closure (permanent or temporary)
 - Installation of minor recreational facilities (e.g., informational signs, picnic tables, fire rings, portable sanitation devices, etc.)
 - Fence repair or replacement
 - Replacement or repair of existing underground utilities.

Protocols For Proposed Future Actions

- **Issues and Questions**
 - Is the action on State or Federal land?
 - Was the area previously surveyed, or not?
 - Are known sites present, or not?
 - If sites are present, can they be avoided?

Draft Protocols for Proposed Future Actions



Footnotes:

¹Non-exempt action – Undertakings with the potential to adversely affect significant cultural resource values (e.g., projects involving new ground disturbance). List of anticipated non-exempt projects would be provided to the Tribes on an annual basis for informational purposes, or Tribes would be contacted when a new proposed non-exempt action was identified.

²Exempt actions – Undertakings with no potential to adversely affect significant cultural resource values (e.g., replacing portable picnic tables, replacing windows in historic buildings with in-kind materials). A specific list of these exempt actions would be described in the HPMP.

³Conduct pedestrian survey – Surveys would be conducted by professional archaeologists in accordance with applicable permits (e.g., Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit from BLM). Participation by Native American archaeological technicians or trainees in these surveys may be invited.

⁴Avoid sites or evaluate and consult on project impacts – Preferred action would be to avoid potential impacts to sites. If potential impacts to sites cannot be avoided, formal evaluation would be conducted to determine if the resource is eligible to the National Register or the California Register. For resources determined to be eligible, measures to reduce the adverse effects of the proposed project would be developed. Consultation in these situations would include DWR, DPR, FERC, SHPO, Native American Tribes, and federal agencies, if appropriate (i.e., all or portion of proposed action is on federally managed land).